

# The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 34.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25, 1892.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

## Miscellaneous Ads.

**\$10 and \$12.**

Our Serge Suits for Men at Ten Dollars and Twelve Dollars are especially noted for every elegance of cut, finish and fit.

Wonders in 25c Neckwear. Remarkable values in Furnishings.

Particularly worthy attractions in Negligee Shirts, Russell Shoes, Straw Hats, Yachting Caps and Athletic Requisites.

**Jacob Reeds' Sons,**

918-920-922 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Nathan Peacock is still with the above-named firm and solicits a call from his friends.

## Announcement.

For the convenience of those requiring attention to their eyes our specialist will visit Middletown, on Wednesday, August 31.

**SIMONS BRO. & CO.,**  
Philadelphia.

Optical Department:  
613 Chestnut St., and 611- and 613 Sansom St.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

**Second-Hand Shingle Roofing.**  
Apply to W. A. COMEGS,  
1125-12 St. or T. B. ADLEY.

## Political.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

**ABRAM HAYDEN,**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

**WILLIAM A. SCOTT,**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUNTY TREASURER.

**PHILIP R. CLARK,**

Subject to the decision of the Republican Party.  
Nomination, Saturday, August 28th, 1892.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

**WILLIAM E. EVANS,**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER.

**S. S. HOLTEN.**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER.

**J. W. DAVIDSON.**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED.

**JOHN P. COCHRAN, JR.**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

**L. G. VANDEGRIFT, Jr.,**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

FOR ASSESSOR OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED.

**WILLIAM A. COCHRAN,**

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.

## LIFE'S PITY.

I think the pity of this life is love:  
For thought my rosebud, thrilling into life,  
Kissed by the love beams of the glowing sun,  
Meets his fond gaze with her pure tender eyes,  
Filled with the rapture of glad surprise.  
That from the light her glory shall be won,  
Yet, when unto her very heart he sighs,  
Behold! she puts away her life—and dies.  
I think the pity of this life is love!  
Because to me but little joy has come,  
O that I most hoped would make life's sun;  
For though the perished seasons come and go,  
The spring birds warble, e'en the rivers flow,  
To meet some love that to their own doth run,  
My bud of love has bloomed for other eyes,  
And I am left to sorrow and to sighs.  
I think the pity of this life is love:  
For from our joy we gather all life's pain,  
And place too oft our hearts on earthly shrines  
Where we would kneel, but where, alas! we fall  
Beneath a shadow ever past recall;  
We seek for gold, when 'tis but dross that shines.  
Then—let us not turn our hearts above—  
I think the pity of this life is love.  
J. HENRY PHILLIPS.

## THE BELKNAP AFFAIR.

IN North Carolina, circled by high and beautifully wooded hills, lies Cold Spring Valley. It is on private property, and the farm house situated on a hillside just out of sight of the spring has been the home of one family for several generations.

The spring itself gurgles out from beneath one of the huge rocks forming the base of the chain of hills, and the cold brook made by its waters goes speeding along in its rocky course under tall trees all through the valley and away to the river.

This valley forms at all times a picturesque scene, but at sundown on a certain day in the summer of 1870, a lonely and dejected foot traveller, standing by the spring and gazing eagerly around, thought it the most beautiful view he had ever beheld.

He drank of the water, bathed his heated face, and sat down to rest, fanning himself meanwhile with his hat. He was a young man, large and strong looking, with blue eyes that were piercing in their gaze, but with the kindest expression imaginable; fair axon hair and complexion. But his clothing, though of fine texture and fashionably made, was frayed and soiled. His shoes were in the same condition, and even the straw hat was none too clean.

He was still drinking in the beauty of the little valley when footsteps attracted his attention. He turned his head and saw an old negro woman coming down a well worn path, swinging two buckets in her hands. She returned his greeting without any seeming surprise, and putting down the buckets, proceeded to unlock the spring house door.

Jack Dietrick glanced hungrily into the cool looking place, and his eyes shone with honest admiration and desire. There were pans of yellow cream, piles of the same hued butter, and a glass stand of large crimson strawberries sugared for the supper table.

Jack began to try to bargain for something to eat. He told the old negress he had tasted nothing since the night before, which was true. She listened with her back to him, as she moved several of the pans. Then she suddenly wheeled about and asked:—  
"Honey, you ain't been and done nuffin wrong, now, is you?"

"Indeed I have not," answered Jack, rising. "What makes you ask me that?"  
"Cause, honey, you puts me in mind of a pussin' flectin' from justice. But be dat as it may, old Judy's not de one to harm ye. I is never yit forgot de time de hounds was after my old man down here in de swamp come dis July twelve years ago. So be's you runnin' or not, you is safe. I can't sell you a moufful widout I fust ask Miss Calline! But la chile, you'll git it—never fear! Miss Calline's heart's as tender as de white leaf of a day lily, and she'd gib you all you could eat even if I was to up an' tell her you is de image of dat pictur in de Raleigh newspaper."

She looked keenly at him as she made this thrust, and Jack felt his face getting warm. The old woman seemed satisfied, and filled her buckets as he said somewhat impatiently:—  
"I know nothing about the picture, but I'm confoundedly hungry, and you'd better go along and see your Miss Calline. I'll pay you well."

"All right, sah, I's gwine. But since I come to think on it, I's afraid Marse Abner's wid Miss Calline by dis time—yes, dat is a fact. Howsomever, I'll jest leave de spring house door open, and if you gits too hungry before I comes back—well, you needn't jest zactly travel on an empty stummick, you know. I ain't done forgot my old man yit."

She went up the hill with her two buckets, muttering as she walked. Jack was bewildered. What did this curious old darkey mean? She had taken the key back to the house, but left the door open.

She had spoken of a picture in a Raleigh paper. Jack had come from Raleigh. She seemed afraid to have

her master see him. Jack had the same fear. She spoke of his traveling on—perhaps it would be wise. He stretched his tired body, and then stepped deliberately into the spring house.

"No bread, of course," he said. Then he drank greedily from one of the pans of cool, sweet cream, and putting a gold coin in a conspicuous place, he snatched up the stand of late strawberries and hurried away.

Jack Dietrick, a prosperous young lawyer, was in an unenviable position. These are the facts in the case. He had a beautiful home in Raleigh, was the only son of his parents, and was engaged to one of the most lovely girls in the city.

About a week before our story opens, Jack went suddenly from Raleigh to a small neighboring village on private business for his father.

At midnight he was awakened, and received from a strange man, a sealed note. This man had refused to trust the letter with the landlord of the inn, and stood awaiting an answer as Jack read:—

"My Son:—Leave F at once. No time to explain; trust me and fly for your life. Go to Sagsville, horseback; avoid everyone. Will send instructions to S."

Jack was too bewildered to notice that his father's note ended just there until he had read several lines of another handwriting on the same page. This second note said:—

"Jack—my darling—in mercy to me, to all of us, do as your father says. It will all come right, I know, if you will only go, and at once. Take with you my heart's best love and faith."

"HELEN."

Now Jack Dietrick had nothing of the coward in his nature. He rebelled against obeying these two notes. Why should he fly for his life? In all the world he had no known enemy; he had harmed no man.

He read his father's note again, and paused over the word Sagsville. Finally he decided to obey that far, any way. Once there, having received his promised "instructions," he would act as he thought best.

He had a large amount of money with him, and found very little trouble in purchasing a horse, even at that time of the night. Sagsville was a small mountain village some distance away, and he found the road in places rough in the extreme, and lonely.

On the second day of his journey his horse became disabled, and he was compelled to leave him with a poor family, and travel on foot. He could find no other animal to purchase, and thus we find him footsore and ragged at Cold Brook Farm.

He reached Sagsville in safety about ten days after reading the two notes. But his mind was quite made up as to his course of action, no matter what his father's instructions might be. He was an honest man, had harmed no one—then of what should he be afraid?

He looked like a very suspicious character as he walked boldly into Sagsville in the early morning. He objected very seriously to being seen by any one from Raleigh until after he had changed his attire. So he stopped at the first boarding house he saw, engaged a room and ordered breakfast. He told the proprietor that he had started on a horseback tour through the mountains; that his horse became disabled, and he had been unable to buy another. He went to the best clothier in the place, and gave instructions for a suit of clothes, taking care to have his well filled purse in view when he saw how suspiciously the respectable merchant eyed him.

A bath, some minutes with a barber and the new clothing made quite a fine looking fellow of our tramp, and he was eating his breakfast with a relish never felt before, when a quick rap sounded on his door, and before he could speak one of his Raleigh friends entered.

There was an eager, cordial greeting, but while their hands were still clasped together the Raleigh man said:—  
"For God's sake, old fellow, what made you register?"

Jack had almost forgotten. This question brought it all back. He squared himself, put on a look of indignant defiance, and said:—  
"Look here, Willet, confound this whole business—I'm sick of it! Why did I register? Well, I'll tell you. I registered because I don't care if the whole world knows where I'm eating breakfast. I will never again hide from mankind—so help me! I am going to Raleigh on the very next train, and this entire town can't prevent me."

The Honorable S. P. Willet felt as though a boiler had exploded, and he was mixed up in the debris. Jack had taken his seat again, an ominous scowl on his square brow. It cleared, however, almost immediately. "Excuse, old chap," he said. "It's not your fault that I've been in hiding. Sit down. Have you been to break-

fast? Yes? Well, then, will you give me a reason why I should not have registered?"

"Certainly I will," Willet answered slowly, taking the proffered chair. "Because you are accused of—murder."

"Murder of whom?" thunder Jack "Judge Belknap."

"Great God—Helen's father!" "Just so. But she's a jewel, and no mistake. She says she wouldn't believe it if all Raleigh swore it."

"God bless her!" Jack said fervently. "You see," said Willet, "the case stands this way. You left Raleigh on private business, and no one except your father knew that you had gone. Your train had hardly rolled out of the station before the fire bells began to ring. The Tracy barn—you know where it is, near the depot, but away up in that big field—was burning furiously. Strange as it seems, Judge Belknap was dead and fast in that barn, and Dick Hewie, at the risk of his own life, got the old gentleman out. But he was so badly injured that he never spoke at all except to call your name distinctly, twice. You know how such things go, and in less than ten minutes the crowd had worked themselves into such another ferment as I never beheld. Your father is a cool-headed man, if there ever was one, and how he managed so promptly to notify you and get you out of the way is a mystery to me. I tell you, man, he whitened his hair for you, and now you've gone and ruined everything!"

"You'll see!" said Jack gravely. "I know what Judge Belknap meant by calling my name, and the sooner I get to Raleigh the better I shall be pleased."

While the friends walked to the depot, the following dispatch was speeding over the wires to Raleigh:—  
"Jack Dietrick here. He says he is on his way to Raleigh. I will see that he gets there."

"W. J. ENGLAND, Sheriff, Sagsville."

Jack was not five miles on his way before he became aware that he was under close watch. He flushed hotly, but tried to appear at his ease.

Sheriff England had missed the telegram sent in reply to his own, and when the train neared Raleigh he was undecided how to act. He soon became more confused than ever, for every available space around the depot was crowded with citizens in gala attire, all pushing and crowding and gazing at the incoming train.

"That is no mob," he muttered. They look like hallelujah, every man, woman and child of them!"

The train stopped. Passengers hurried out. Jack and Willet going last, and Jack noticed that a policeman had boarded the coach from the rear and was in close conversation with the men who had been watching him so closely.

What could it mean? Reaching the platform he involuntarily stopped, for his appearance was greeted with a shout that he had never heard equalled. He stood as if rooted to the platform, and gazed at the sea of faces in a way that seemed to increase their energy a hundred fold. They jumped and clapped and cheered in the wildest delight, and when Willet found his senses and told Jack to lift his hat to the crowd, and Jack did it in a dazed sort of way, the very heavens seemed to ring with the cheers that went up.

It was a full half hour or more before he found himself in a carriage with Willet and his father, listening to an explanation of the unexpected scene at the depot. The old man had aged a great deal in the last ten days, and showed it plainly.

"You see, my son," he said, "we have had rough times since the fire. Everything worked right against you. The people seemed to love their senses. How you ever reached Sagsville alive I can't tell. Your mother and I have suffered agonies. Last night there was a drunken fight in a saloon, and some poor outcast of a fellow was shot. He thought he was a dead man, and confessed to the Belknap murder on the spot—said the judge sent him to the chain gang once for seven years, when he was innocent, and that he vowed vengeance and took it. But they tell me now that he will get well—only to hang. Poor old fellow! His confession caused a total revolution in the sentiments of the people at large, and of course, and in the midst of the hubbub Willet's dispatch and that of the Sagsville sheriff came. He was very wise not to arrest you—I hear he missed the return dispatch. But here we are, at home."

Jack's meeting with his mother was too touching to dwell upon. Her trouble had rendered her unable to leave her bed.

And we must also draw a curtain over another meeting which took place in the cool parlor of the Belknap mansion. It is sacred.

Willet took great trouble to circulate the story of Jack and his sayings and doings at the Sagsville hotel, and it was all to his credit, of course.

He was interviewed by a dozen or more newspaper reporters; and you may be sure he was asked what the old judge meant by calling his name.

"You see," he answered gravely, "that very day Judge Belknap had turned over his business affairs to me, I had drawn up his will—the first he ever made. He must have been trying to tell that, for none of his family knew of its existence. The poor old fellow told me that he had always had a feeling that if he made a will he would die. It is quite remarkable that he came to his death the very day he did so."

Was there a wedding? Certainly there was, and Jack and Helen are living to-day.

Judge Belknap's murderer died from his wound, after all, and I, for one, am glad he was not hung.

Helen and Jack sent the old negro woman at Cold Brook Farm one of their wedding cakes and a handsome dress, and Jack wrote her a letter that she learned by heart, though she could not read a line.

The lady whose heart was "as tender as de white leaf of a day lily" answered the letter for the old woman, and Helen is just now—Eugenia D. Bigham in Waverly Magazine.

**Beware of Long Engagements.**

The pretty girl who reaches eighteen and has not had a good chance to get herself engaged to some dear fellow who has asked her to "wait" for him till he can get together money enough to marry her is hardly to be found these days. Now, why should she tie herself up? Of course he knows why. He is afraid some one will get her away from him unless he has her bound. But he is just so far unjust to her. She should have an opportunity to enjoy her young years and to compare men. If the "poor" young fellow is the right one, he need not fear the test. She will only like him the better for finding out how much less nice other men are than he. To be engaged is to be dependent on one man for attention. It is not fair of an engaged girl to let other men be nice to her. It is neither fair to the man to whom she is engaged, nor to the other man. The young fellow who is saving up to get married is not likely to have time or money either to render himself socially everything to even the girl who is waiting for him. Leave her free. Life will be hard enough when she becomes a poor man's wife. Don't make her miserable by keeping her a poor man's fiancée till she forgets what it is to be attractive and admired. Believe me, the couple who are interested enough in each other to think of marrying had better see as little of each other as possible unless they are to be married at once. The long engagement couple stand many chances of getting awfully tired of the whole thing before ever they are married at all.—Clara Belle in New York Press.

**How to Wash Trousers.**

"Anybody can wash trousers, either white or colored," said a tailor the other day to one of his customers.

"The process is perfectly simple if certain plain directions are carefully followed. First, wash them thoroughly in warm soap suds, only rubbing the soap on very bad spots; when well washed rinse in cold water twice, taking care that no soap is left in the goods. Then hang out to dry in the shade, never in the sun. Let the water drip off, but do not wring them. They should be hung by the waist and the moisture that collects at the end of each leg pressed off from time to time with a towel. When nearly dry but still damp, they should be turned on the wrong side and ironed dry; and finally turned on the right side and creased. If these directions are followed there will be no material shrinkage, and the woolen will be as soft and bright-looking as ever."

From the Boston Gazette.

The late Bishop Selwyn delighted to tell the following racy incident in his varied experience. While bishop of Litchfield, he was walking one day in the Black Country, and observing a group of colliers seated by the roadside in a semi-circle with a brass kettle in front of them, he had the curiosity to inquire what was going on.

"Why, yer honor," replied a grave-looking member of the group, "it's a sort of wager. You kettle is a prize for the fellow who can tell the biggest lie, and I am the umpire."

Amazed and shocked, the good bishop said reprovingly. "Why, my friends, I have never told a lie that I know of since I was born."

There was a dead silence, only broken by the voice of the umpire, who said in a deliberate tone. "Give the Bishop the kettle."

So many have been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla that we urge all who suffer from the disease to try this medicine.

## KISSING GOOD-BY.

A kiss he took and a backward look, And her heart grew suddenly lighter:  
A trifle, you say, to color a day,  
Yet the dull gray morn seemed brighter.  
For hearts are such that a tender touch  
May banish a look of sadness;  
A small, slight thing can make us sing,  
But a town will check our gladness.

The cheerful ray along our way  
Is the little act of kindness,  
And the kindest thing some careless thing  
That was done in a moment of blindness.  
We can bravely face life in a home where  
No foothold can discover,  
And be lovelier still, if we only will,  
Though youth's bright days are over.

Ah! sharp as swords cut the unkind words  
That are far beyond recalling,  
When a face lies hid 'neath a coffin lid,  
And bitter tears are falling,  
We find would give half the life we live  
To undo our idle scoring:  
Then let us not miss the smile and kiss  
When we part in the light of morning.

LILLIAN FLEMING.

WRITTEN FOR THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT.

## RESULTS OF "PROTECTION."

JAMES A. B. DILWORTH.

When the war ended with the crushing of a great rebellion the popularity of the Republican party reached a very great height. So popular indeed did it become, that the government of most of the States of the Union, as well as that of the Union itself passed completely under its control. The managers of the party, generally, were men of eminent ability and piety. There were quite a number of reverend gentlemen in the Senate and the lower House of Congress belonging to that party, one of whom afterwards became President of the United States, and doubtless there were some very irreverent ones, but all were apparently exceedingly anxious to proclaim to the great public, their abiding trust in a munificent Providence. So anxious were they that this information should be conveyed to every man's mind, they resorted to an unusual method to advertise it. They caused a new engraving to be made, by which a new silver dollar should be coined. They placed a picture of a bird upon this coin, which the irreverent ones termed a "buzzard," and hence the coin is popularly known as the "buzzard dollar." In sharp letters, however, there is engraved upon it the words "In God we trust."

When they had thus proclaimed their abiding faith in the Eternal Power, they straightway commenced a system of legislation to disprove their absolute trust in the Almighty, and to establish the fact that for the betterment of that portion of mankind in which they were interested, other "Trusts" besides "trust in God" were essential. This legislation has resulted in the creation—for the sole purpose of hammering more money out of the producers of the country—(mostly farmers and farm workers), of more than a hundred well-known "trusts" enumerated by the Hon. John De Witt Warner, in the June number of the *Tariff Reform*.

Some of these trusts were organized for the sole purpose of procuring the raw material from the producers, for less money than they have been compelled to pay in the past; but the prime object of all these trusts is to benefit the stockholders, and the usual and most effective way of bringing about these benefits is to advance the selling price of the commodities which they produce. That all these trusts were the result of the protective features of "Tariff Law" I am not going to contend, but their power for hammering excessive prices out of the pockets of the consumers, is greatly enhanced, say depends almost entirely upon the excessive tariff duties.

The trusts enumerated by Mr. Warner are as follows:

Anthracite Coal Trust. Tariff, 75 cents a ton, (on Bituminous Coal). As the price of Bituminous coal determines that at which it is profitable to use Anthracite for manufacturing, the tariff on Bituminous coal protects Anthracite as well.

Ax Trust. Tariff 45 per cent. Includes all edged tools.

Barbed Wire Trust. Tariff 6-10 cts. per pound.

Biscuit and Cracker Trust. Tariff 20 per cent.

Bolt and Nut Trust. Tariff 2 1/2 cts. per pound.

Boiler Trust. Tariff 2 1/2 cts. per pound.

Boot and Shoe Trust. Tariff 25 per cent.

Borax Trust. Tariff, crude borax, 3 cents per pound; Boracic acid, 5 cents per pound; increased from 4 cents by McKinley.

Broom Trust. Tariff 40 per cent; raised from 25 per cent by McKinley.

Brush Trust. Tariff 40 per cent, raised from 30 per cent by McKinley.

Button Trust. Tariff 25 to 400 per cent. Increased to these figures by McKinley.

Carbon Candle Trust. Tariff 25 per cent. Increased from 20 by McKinley.

Cartridge Trust. Tariff 45 per cent.

Casket and Burial Goods Trust. Tariff (in General) 45 cents.

Castor Oil Trust. Tariff 80 cents per gallon.

Celluloid Trust. Tariff 20 per cent.

Cigarette Trust. Tariff 180 per cent. Increased from 115 per cent. by McKinley.

Condensed Milk Trust. Tariff 3 cents per pound. Old duty of 20 per cent, was more than doubled by McKinley.

Copper Ingot Trust. Tariff 14 cents per pound.

Copper Sheet Trust. Tariff 35 per cent, ad valorem.

Cordage Trust. (Including binding Twine, cables, rope, twine, etc. Tariff Binding Twine, 7-10 cents per pound; other twines, 2-1 1/2 cents per pound; hemp cables and cordage, 2-1 1/2 cents per pound; other cables and cordage, 15 cents.

Crocery Trust. Tariff 25 to 55 per cent, increased by McKinley.

Cotton Duck Trust. Tariff 50 per cent; raised from 30 by McKinley.

Cottonseed Oil Trust. Tariff 10 cents per gallon.

Cotton Thread Trust. Tariff 60 per cent.

Electric Supply Trust. Tariff 45 per cent.

Envelope Trust. Tariff 30 per cent, increased by McKinley from 25.

Flint Glass Trust. Tariff 60 per cent.

Fork and Hoe Trust. Tariff 45 per cent.

Full Jar Trust. Tariff 1 cent per cent.

Galvanized Iron Trust. Tariff from 3-4 to 2-30 cents per pound, graded according to quality, averaging about 2 cents on commercial brands.

Glove Trust. Includes all leather goods. Tariff about 70 per cent. McKinley increased the duty from 50 per cent by putting extra duties of \$1 per dozen on lined and on men's gloves, and of 50 cents per dozen on plique and embroidered gloves.

Harrow Trust. Tariff 45 per cent.

Harvester Trust. Tariff 45 per cent.

Hinge Trust. Tariff 24 cents per pound.

Indurated Fibre Trust. Tariff 35 per cent.

Lead Trusts. (Pig and white lead). Tariff, Pig lead, 2 cents per pound; White lead, 3 cents per pound.

Leather Board Trust. Tariff 35 per cent; raised by McKinley.

Lime Trust. Tariff 6 cents per 100 pounds. (About quadrupled by McKinley).

Lined Oil Trust. Tariff 32 cents per gallon; increased to this rate by McKinley.

Lithograph Trust. Tariff 35 per cent.

Locomotive Tire Trust. Tariff 2 1/2 cents per pound.

Marble Trust. Tariff 50 per cent.

Match Trust. Tariff 10 cents per gross of 144 boxes.

Morocco Leather Trust. Tariff 20 per cent.

Oatmeal Trust. Tariff increased from 3 to 10 cts. per pound, by McKinley.

Oilcloth Trust. Tariff 40 per cent on cloth worth less than 25 cents per yard; above 25 cents, 15 cents per yard and 30 per cent, having been largely increased by McKinley.



## The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents an inch for the first insertion and twenty-five cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers. Local Notices five cents a line for the first insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free.  
Subscription Price, one dollar per annum in advance. Single copy, three cents.  
Objectionable medicine notices and questionable advertisements of any nature whatsoever are not taken at any price.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR**  
Thursday Afternoon, August 25, 1892

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**GROVER CLEVELAND.**

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**ADLAI E. STEVENSON.**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
**CHARLES B. LORE,  
EZEKIEL W. COOPER,  
WILLIAM H. COLBURN.**

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,  
**JOHN W. CAUSEY.**

FOR SHERIFF,  
**JAMES J. TONER.**

FOR CORONER,  
**JAMES H. KIRK.**

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES AND COUNTY TREASURER,  
**JOHN T. DICKEY.**

FOR COUNTY COMPTROLLER,  
**JOHN F. STAATS.**

We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few; we declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered.—Democratic Platform.

The Delaware Twilight the Wilmington colored organ prints the following at the head of its editorial column:

Resolved, That the present methods, results, and political record of the Republican party, are detrimental to our moral and educational advancement. That our ballots as cast, are not productive of equal citizenship nor beneficial to the colored people in the State of Delaware.

Directly under this article is a challenge for any Republican to discuss the question before the colored people of Wilmington at any time and place prior to November 8th. Here is an excellent opportunity for some of the Republican campaign orators to show their colored brothers what vast good they are doing them. The colored voters invite the discussion, but it remains to be seen if it will ever take place.

A REPUBLICAN friend sends THE TRANSCRIPT a copy of the New York Tribune containing an article in which great stress is laid upon the extensive way in which the manufacture of tin-plate is going on in the United States. The article gives some big figures and statements which we do not believe can be substantiated. However that may be we know that our friend who sent us the article is sincere in his belief in a protective tariff, but we also know that he is viewing the question from the wrong side. This is preeminently the land of the free, a country in which the oppressed are supposed to find relief from burdensome taxation as well as from ill of other kinds, it is supposed to be governed by the people and for the people, that is, for the greatest good to the greatest number. Under the tariff system now in vogue the greater number get the least good. As an instance take the manufacture of tin-plate; will the greater number receive any benefit from the manufacture of tin-plate? In answer to this, admitting the truthfulness of the article referred to, we may say that the experience of canners who use great quantities of tin-plate is directly opposed to the statement of the high tariff advocates. The canners buy tin-plate and employ men to make cans from it and afterward employ great numbers of persons to fill the cans with fruit, vegetables or meats.

Heretofore all tin-plate used here has been imported and the duty paid thereon was one cent per pound. Under the McKinley law we pay two and one-half cents per pound. This more than double tax was laid to encourage the manufacture of tin here. Since the new law became operative, assuming that the Tribune article is correct, quite a number of tin-plate mills have been put in operation, and in this connection we would ask for an explanation of the statement made at the time the law was passed, to the effect that the price to the consumer would not be increased. There is one canner in St. Georges Hundred, employing nearly all the working people of a small town, which paid \$1800 more for tin-plate in 1891 than in 1890. The consequence is that unless there is a change the working people of that town will lose their positions and the proprietor will lose the money invested in his plant. As it is in this case so it is all over the Peninsula.

We see that the price of tin-plate did increase in spite of the statement to the contrary, now let us see who gets the benefit of the increase. There are thousands of persons engaged in canning and can-making where there is one engaged in the manufacture of

tin-plate. The canners wages are lowered to allow the proprietor to avoid a loss while the very few persons working in tin factories are not benefited, because there are plenty of Welshmen ready to follow them. On this Peninsula every small town has a cannery employing from twenty to fifty or a hundred hands; these people are all suffering from the effects of the McKinley law, and conditions are such that they must inevitably lose the chance to make money by working in canneries compelled to use tin taxed unnecessarily. The people were told that prices would not increase, but they did increase. Suppose a few tin-plate mills are started in the United States, what will be the advantages accruing therefrom? A few more workmen from Wales will be imported to make a living at the expense of Peninsular canners. The great number of people now making good wages in canneries will have to take less or go elsewhere.

There has been much said about the "pauper labor of Europe" in connection with the manufacture of tin-plate, the truth of the matter is that all the skilled workmen now engaged in the tin-plate mills of this country came here from Europe for the purpose of taking places which they still occupy. If the manufacturers are so anxious for a heavy tax on tin in order that they may pay higher wages to the American workman, why is it that these Welshmen are not discharged after they have taught the American the intricacies of the new industry? Locally the matter is of great importance. In this State not less than five thousand persons are directly engaged in canneries through the summer months. Add to this number the great number of farmers depending upon the culture of fruit and vegetables for a livelihood, and we have a large percentage of our population, directly and adversely affected by this monstrous policy which is to increase the price of everything for the producer and decrease it for the consumer. Our friend who was kind enough to send the article is a farmer, and a good one, but he insists upon believing that the tariff is not a tax and that it benefits the farmer. Under the circumstances we felt justified in asking him a few questions, viz: Do you believe the McKinley law to be a good thing for the farmer, and if so why? Do you believe that tin-plate is taxed for the benefit of the people or for the benefit of a few manufacturers? Do you believe that the people of this Peninsula are benefited by the operation of the McKinley law?

With our surplus grain tied up at home because we cannot get it to a market and the farmer on the verge of ruin, why should this further burden be added? The policy of the Republican party is wrong because it attempts to set up artificial barriers against the natural laws of trade. No supply can be sold where there is no demand, the McKinley law to the contrary notwithstanding. If there is a tin-plate factory in New York City we are glad of it, and we wish it success so long as it stands upon its merits as a business, but if the people of this Peninsula are to be compelled to pay tribute in order that it may be maintained, then we say it has no business to exist. The farmer gets no "protection," why then should he be required to pay tribute to every infant industry which is not able to stand upon its own legs? If the farmer is to be bled in this way why has he not a perfect right to demand that a bounty shall be paid him for every bushel of wheat he raises, and how long do you suppose he is going to stand without murmuring, under the burden already crushing? Let us make this country a hive of industry, but let it be done honorably and with justice to all.

#### Kent County Democrats.

The Democratic Convention of Kent County met at Dover Tuesday and nominated the following county ticket: State Senators, Thomas T. Lacy and William T. Watson; Representatives to the General Assembly, William Hall, Duck Creek; Mimos Conaway, Little Creek; Abel Sevil, Kenton; William Sansbury, Dover; John S. Pratt, West Dover; Samuel Armstrong, North Munderkill; and Ezekiel Harrington, Missillon; Sheriff, Robert G. Dunn; Coroner, John W. Clark; County Treasurer, J. Thomas Lowe, Little Creek; Levy Courtman, James D. Trux, Duck Creek; Charles H. Pardee, Dover; Alexander C. Frazier, North Munderkill; R. C. Stevenson, South Munderkill; George W. Collins, Missillon. The State central committee also met, and made L. Irving Handy permanent chairman, and J. H. Layton secretary and treasurer.

#### Improvements at Cape Henlopen City.

A meeting was held in the Henlopen parlor, at Cape Henlopen City, on Wednesday the 17th inst., which promises good results. The principal business before the meeting was the consideration of public improvements on the beach, such as the construction of a new and wide boardwalk the entire length of the beach and the driving of an additional line of piles in addition to the present line, this being done for the protection of the little bluff on which the present and dilapidated board walk is placed. The city fathers are not troubled with an excess of funds by any means, but these improvements seemed to be absolutely necessary and were accordingly decided upon. The new canal route lies through a part of the association's land, and for the right of way \$100 has been offered by the government. The plan will be accepted and the trees on the canal site will be used in constructing the new walk. An effort will also be made to get the excavated dirt to make an ocean bulk-head.

Now that the World's piling and trotting records have been broken by Hal Pointer and Nancy Hanks, attached to pneumatic tired sulkeys, the Buffalo Express suggests that the pneumatic shoes next be tried on district messenger boys.

### THE END OF THE WORLD.

REV. A. N. KEIGWIN SAYS IT WILL COME IN FIVE YEARS MORE.

The Rev. A. N. Keigwin, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, and formerly of Middletown, believes that in 1897 the Jews will be restored to their country and will build the temple in which Christ will enter at his second coming. He also believes that the second coming of Christ will take place soon and that we are at the threshold of what is the beginning of the end of the world.

So few people really study the Bible that these views may sound somewhat novel, but the Rev. Mr. Keigwin bases all of his beliefs on the Bible and he furnishes ample warrant for them by quotations from the scripture. The Book of Revelations has been the source of the most intense and interesting study to him for twenty years, and he has just become sufficiently convinced of the truth of his beliefs to hazard public mention of them. Since last winter, he has been preaching a series of sermons on the development of a religious age, and the hot weather has interrupted the series. Early in the fall, he proposes to continue his sermons on this subject, and at their conclusion he may publish them in pamphlet or book form.

The Rev. Mr. Keigwin bases his belief in the prophesies concerning the restoration of the Jews to their country in 1897, on chapter 11, verse 2, of the Book of Revelations, which says of the Gentiles "And the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two weeks." This represents 1,260 days, which according to Biblical calculations, is equivalent to as many years. The mosque of Omar, which occupies the supposed site of the temple in Jerusalem, was built in 637, which added to the 1,260 years during which the Gentiles shall tread the site under foot, will bring the time to 1897.—Sunday Star.

#### TO MAKE IT A SHIP CANAL.

THE CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL MAY BE SO IMPROVED.

Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, of the civil engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been making an inspection of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal with reference to its capacity for enlargement to ship canal dimensions. The inspection was made in every respect. Mr. Joseph E. Gillingham of Philadelphia, president of the canal company, is heartily in favor of the project, and it is expected that the canal directors will endorse the project. It is proposed to form a company of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore capitalists to push the enterprise. The directors of Delaware is looking into the matter, and it is said that Senator Gorman is also interested.

Prof. Haupt makes an estimate for improving the canal to a bottom width of 50 feet, 27 feet draught, 141 feet top width, with the one tidal lock, as follows: Dredging, 10,081,720 cubic yards at 15 cents, \$1,512,255; excavating, 8,034,500 cubic yards at \$214.375—total, \$2,338,135. The canal so improved would give a route from Baltimore to Philadelphia 112 miles long. The present route from Peninsula now being 422 miles, this would be a saving of 310 miles each way. This, in Professor Haupt's opinion, would be an enormous advantage to Baltimore, as it would be an outlet to the sea for the city's immense grain trade. Baltimore, in his opinion, occupies the strategic point on the Atlantic seaboard, and is nearest to the sea of any of the large cities, and having about 35 states tributary to it.

#### "Ned" Thomas Disappears.

A dispatch from Atlantic City to the Philadelphia North American Tuesday says: Edward S. Thomas, familiarly known among the theatrical and sporting fraternity as "Ned" Thomas, has disappeared, leaving a large number of debts and obligations for borrowed money. Thomas is about forty-one years of age, and formerly lived at Smyrna, Del. He had been connected with several well-known resorts in Philadelphia, and has been a negro minstrel of considerable prominence.

Thomas is well-known in Delaware, and during his boyhood days resided at Odessa. He has had a checkered career. His debut into minstrelsy was not entirely without success, and his company have played to Middletown audiences more than once. Whatever can be said of him no one can truthfully say that he was not kind-hearted, but his other failings have placed him where he is.

#### The Steamer Christina Burned.

The propeller steamer Christina, of the New Jersey and Wilmington Ferry Company, was completely destroyed by fire early Monday morning. The boat was between Pennsville, Pennsgrove, and Wilmington, and was tied up at Pennsgrove for the night. The conflagration started in the fire room about 3 o'clock, and was first discovered by the steward, Smith Hewitt. Howard Hiles, the purser, barely escaped with his life. He had to run through the flames to reach the wharf. Hiles lost all his clothing except the underwear he had on, and \$25 of the company's money.

The fire spread rapidly that nothing could be done to save the boat, so the lines were cut, and the tide carried the vessel half a mile below the Pennsgrove wharf, where she broke in two and sank. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The steamer Delaware took the place of the burned boat.

The Christina was built at Rondout, N. Y., four years ago, and was in the present line for three years.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he sends free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail with addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. m19-t

### General News in Brief.

The President's wife is slowly but gradually improving from her recent illness.

The Olympic Club, of New Orleans, offers \$15,000 for a fight between Fitzsimmons and James Hall on September 8th.

The steamer City of New York broke the east-bound record, crossing the ocean in 5 days, 19 hours and 57 minutes.

Fearing motherhood, fourteen-year-old Mrs. Lulu York of Newark, N. J., soaked the heads of matches in water and drank the solution. She is dead.

The Order of the Iron Hall passed into the hands of a receiver Tuesday afternoon. James P. Fahey of Philadelphia, was the receiver appointed, and his bond placed at \$750,000.

Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark, of New York, died Tuesday morning, August 23rd, at 2 o'clock, at one time chief executive of Maryland, also died Tuesday. He was 72 years old.

Prof. John Loris of this country has accepted the challenge of G. H. Fowler, of Berlin, Germany, to shoot with either rifle or revolver for \$1,000 and the championship of the world.

The steamer Tolechester, formerly the Samuel M. Felton, which was caught on the rocks off Norwalk, Conn., has been floated. She was damaged to the extent of about \$20,000.

William Dunbar sat on his brother Joseph's hat, at Chester, Pa., Saturday night. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which William shot his brother through the thigh, inflicting a serious injury.

Joseph Peterson has resigned his position as cashier of the Chestertown National Bank, which he has held since June, 1873, on account of ill-health.

Adolph Doerer, the principal butcher of Homestead, Pa., has been successfully boycotted by the strikers because he saw fit to sell to the non-unionists. He will lose a business of \$10,000 a year.

The coming political campaign will be an educational one. Party newspapers have joined in an effort to deem the Western States, and several thousand dollars have been subscribed to supply campaign literature.

A clerical took place in Cranoke, Va., Tuesday, causing \$100,000 damage in twenty minutes. One man fell into a sewer and was drowned, and two other lives are believed to have been lost.

The strike of the switchmen at Buffalo was officially declared off by Grand master Sweeney, after it was made evident that the men would get no aid from the other orders of railway employees.

The Tennessee Board of Prison Inspectors yesterday decided to return the convicts to the coal mines. Over one hundred rioters have already confessed their crime.

Convict Charles Vincent, doing 15 years' sentence, was killed about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, at Sing Sing prison, as, with Convict Thomas, he was making a desperate dash for liberty.

Many deaths from cholera occurred yesterday in Antwerp and Hamburg, and precautionary measures have now been taken by almost every European government. In Russia every garrioon is affected, and in Persia the scourge still rages with unabated fury.

Miss Emma Lawrence of Frankford, Pa., left \$1000 on the seat of a horse car governed by a Louisiana swamp.

E. W. Thompson of Trenton, arrested on the charge of stealing the money, and \$600 was recovered. Thompson's father made good the balance.

William Seligman, a divorced New York actress, was married to Robert Livingston Cutting, Jr., son of a New York millionaire, a few days ago. The couple met at the same hotel in Long Branch, and the wedding followed shortly.

Because he wanted a boy and his wife had given birth to a girl, Carl Axelson of New York, went on a prolonged spree to drown his disappointment. He proved too much for him, however, and he committed suicide by taking poison.

Eugene Bunch, a notorious train robber and outlaw, was shot down by detectives near the Louisiana swamp August 21st. He had stolen nearly one hundred thousand dollars from the railroad companies, and was more dangerous than any of the Robber Barrows. He preferred death to arrest.

John Lenahan and Patrick Calpin of Wilkesbarre, Pa., fought for the hand of Theresa Morris, a few nights ago. The young lady's brother who was not entirely without success, and his company have played to Middletown audiences more than once. Whatever can be said of him no one can truthfully say that he was not kind-hearted, but his other failings have placed him where he is.

Information having been received by the State and Treasury Department that cholera has broken out at Hamburg and Havre, strict orders were issued to the Customs and Health officials at the ports of entry to carefully inspect all immigrants and to disinfect their baggage.

Judge Levin T. H. Irving, aged 65, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died at his home at Princess Anne, Md., Tuesday night. He was over sixty by the last two weeks ago and never recovered. In 1867 he was elected an Associate Judge on the Maryland bench, and in 1880 was elected Chief Judge of his circuit.

The quarantine officials at New York will detain all vessels from cholera infected ports and subject them to a thorough examination. The fever ship is also being prepared for hospital use. No rags can be landed at Boston without examination, and all emigrants are inspected and in some cases washed and their clothes disinfected.

Samuel Clausen of Philadelphia, has gone to court to assert his right as owner of a two-third's interest in the steamer Richard Stockton, to manage and superintend the running of the boat. The Central Steamboat Company was known as the owners of the steamer, but Clausen was a two-third's owner. The other stockholders deny Clausen's right to collect money or manage the boat, and it is claimed are appropriating the receipts to their own use. The court is, therefore, asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of the business, to order an account and to issue an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting any of the company's debts or disposing of the property. The steamer now runs from Philadelphia to August Pier.

#### Catarrh Can't be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and the perfect combinations of the ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

### Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 22.

Closed Saturday at 1 P. M.

We have taken a baker's dozen sorts of Fall Dress Goods in dark styles and snipped the prices third or half or even two-thirds.

No reason in the stuffs themselves for this; they are staple goods just in the unobtrusive styles that are good from season to season. But there'll soon be new things crowding in. This is to help make room for them.

50-inch Broken Plaid Cheviots in 5 colorings at 37½c. Made to sell at 75c.

36-inch Plaids in 12 colorings at 37½c. Made to sell at 50c.

36-inch imported Cashmere Plaids in 18 styles at 50c. Made to sell at 75c.

38-inch imported Cashmere Plaids in 24 styles at 75c. Made to sell at \$1.

42-inch Cheviot Plaids in fancy checks and tartans at 75c. Made to sell at \$1.25.

40-inch Silk-and-wool Plaids in 8 styles at \$1. Made to sell at \$1.25.

36-inch Figured Cheviots in 12 styles at 37½c. Made to sell at 60c.

36-inch Figured Camel's-Hair in 24 styles at 50c. Made to sell at 75c.

50-inch Striped Cheviots in browns and grays at 50c. Made to sell at 75c.

40-inch Melange Diagonals in browns and grays at 75c. Made to sell at \$1.

50-inch Embroidered Serges in 14 styles at \$1. Made to sell at \$1.50.

42-inch Armure Cheviots in 13 shades at \$1. Made to sell at \$1.50.

42-inch Camel's-Hair Cheviot at \$1.25. Made to sell at \$1.75.

At the best we can only point to here and there an item in the great Linen stock.

You must take the others for granted—always bearing in mind that Linen here never means anything but pure flax; that all our Linens are bought at first hand and imported direct, and that no other retail stock of Linens between the oceans equals ours in volume or variety.

Table Sets.  
Cloth 24x2 yards (68x86 inches), 1 dozen 20x20 inch Napkins to match, \$4 the set.

Cloth 24x3 yards (68x104 inches) 1 dozen 20x20 inch Napkins to match, \$4.50 the set.

Colored bordered Cloths, 24x2 yards (70x88 inches), knotted fringe, with 1 dozen 15x15 inch plain fringed Doilies, \$4.25 the set.

Cloth 24x2 yards (70x86 inches), plain fringe, with 1 dozen 15x15 inch Doilies to match, \$3.50 the set.

Towels—Huck Towels, Damask border all white, plain fringe, 24x40 inch, 25c each.

Huck Towels, with Damask and Diaper border, all white, 24x40 inch, 25c each.

Huck Towels, all white, solid white tape border, 24x40 inch, 25c each.

Embossed Huck Towels, 20x40 inch, 25c each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

The Muslin alone would cost you almost as much. Best brands of Muslin, thoroughly good work, deep hems—just as a thrifty housewife would make them.

Sheets—14x21 yards, 45c.  
24x21 yards, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c.  
24x21 yards, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c.  
24x21 yards, 65, 70, 75, 80c.  
24x21 yards, \$1.05, \$1.08, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.18, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.55, \$1.60, \$1.65, \$1.70, \$1.75, \$1.80, \$1.85, \$1.90, \$1.95, \$2.00, \$2.05, \$2.10, \$2.15, \$2.20, \$2.25, \$2.30, \$2.35, \$2.40, \$2.45, \$2.50, \$2.55, \$2.60, \$2.65, \$2.70, \$2.75, \$2.80, \$2.85, \$2.90, \$2.95, \$3.00, \$3.05, \$3.10, \$3.15, \$3.20, \$3.25, \$3.30, \$3.35, \$3.40, \$3.45, \$3.50, \$3.55, \$3.60, \$3.65, \$3.70, \$3.75, \$3.80, \$3.85, \$3.90, \$3.95, \$4.00, \$4.05, \$4.10, \$4.15, \$4.20, \$4.25, \$4.30, \$4.35, \$4.40, \$4.45, \$4.50, \$4.55, \$4.60, \$4.65, \$4.70, \$4.75, \$4.80, \$4.85, \$4.90, \$4.95, \$5.00, \$5.05, \$5.10, \$5.15, \$5.20, \$5.25, \$5.30, \$5.35, \$5.40, \$5.45, \$5.50, \$5.55, \$5.60, \$5.65, \$5.70, \$5.75, \$5.80, \$5.85, \$5.90, \$5.95, \$6.00, \$6.05, \$6.10, \$6.15, \$6.20, \$6.25, \$6.30, \$6.35, \$6.40, \$6.45, \$6.50, \$6.55, \$6.60, \$6.65, \$6.70, \$6.75, \$6.80, \$6.85, \$6.90, \$6.95, \$7.00, \$7.05, \$7.10, \$7.15, \$7.20, \$7.25, \$7.30, \$7.35, \$7.40, \$7.45, \$7.50, \$7.55, \$7.60, \$7.65, \$7.70, \$7.75, \$7.80, \$7.85, \$7.90, \$7.95, \$8.00, \$8.05, \$8.10, \$8.15, \$8.20, \$8.25, \$8.30, \$8.35, \$8.40, \$8.45, \$8.50, \$8.55, \$8.60, \$8.65, \$8.70, \$8.75, \$8.80, \$8.85, \$8.90, \$8.95, \$9.00, \$9.05, \$9.10, \$9.15, \$9.20, \$9.25, \$9.30, \$9.35, \$9.40, \$9.45, \$9.50, \$9.55, \$9.60, \$9.65, \$9.70, \$9.75, \$9.80, \$9.85, \$9.90, \$9.95, \$10.00, \$10.05, \$10.10, \$10.15, \$10.20, \$10.25, \$10.30, \$10.35, \$10.40, \$10.45, \$10.50, \$10.55, \$10.60, \$10.65, \$10.70, \$10.75, \$10.80, \$10.85, \$10.90, \$10.95, \$11.00, \$11.05, \$11.10, \$11.15, \$11.20, \$11.25, \$11.30, \$11.35, \$11.40, \$11.45, \$11.50, \$11.55, \$11.60, \$11.65, \$11.70, \$11.75, \$11.80, \$11.85, \$11.90, \$11.95, \$12.00, \$12.05, \$12.10, \$12.15, \$12.20, \$12.25, \$12.30, \$12.35, \$12.40, \$12.45, \$12.50, \$12.55, \$12.60, \$12.65, \$12.70, \$12.75, \$12.80, \$12.85, \$12.90, \$12.95, \$13.00, \$13.05, \$13.10, \$13.15, \$13.20, \$13.25, \$13.30, \$13.35, \$13.40, \$13.45, \$13.50, \$13.55, \$13.60, \$13.65, \$13.70, \$13.75, \$13.80, \$13.85, \$13.90, \$13.95, \$14.00, \$14.05, \$14.10, \$14.15, \$14.20, \$14.25, \$14.30, \$14.35, \$14.40, \$14.45, \$14.50, \$14.55, \$14.60, \$14.65, \$14.70, \$14.75, \$14.80, \$14.85, \$14.90, \$14.95, \$15.00, \$15.05, \$15.10, \$15.15, \$15.20, \$15.25, \$15.30, \$15.35, \$15.40, \$15.45, \$15.50, \$15.55, \$15.60, \$15.65, \$15.70, \$15.75, \$15.80, \$15.85, \$15.90, \$15.95, \$16.00, \$16.05, \$16.10, \$16.15, \$16.20, \$16.25, \$16.30, \$16.35, \$16.40, \$16.45, \$16.50, \$16.55, \$16.60, \$16.65, \$16.70, \$16.75, \$16.80, \$16.85, \$16.90, \$16.95, \$17.00, \$17.05, \$17.10, \$17.15, \$17.20, \$17.25, \$17.30, \$17.35, \$17.40, \$17.45, \$17.50, \$17.55, \$17.60, \$17.65, \$17.70, \$17.75, \$17.80, \$17.85, \$17.90, \$17.95, \$18.00, \$18.05, \$18.10, \$18.15, \$18.20, \$18.25, \$18.30, \$18.35, \$18.40, \$18.45, \$18.50, \$18.55, \$18.60, \$18.65, \$18.70, \$18.75, \$18.80, \$18.85, \$18.90, \$18.95, \$19.00, \$19.05, \$19.10, \$19.15, \$19.20, \$19.25, \$19.30, \$19.35, \$19.40, \$19.45, \$19.50, \$19.55, \$19.60, \$19.65, \$19.70, \$19.75, \$19.80, \$19.85, \$19.90, \$19.95, \$20.00, \$20.05, \$20.10, \$20.15, \$20.20, \$20.25, \$20.30, \$20.35, \$20.40, \$20.45, \$20.50, \$20.55, \$20.60, \$20.65, \$20.70, \$20.75, \$20.80, \$20.85, \$20.90, \$20.95, \$21.00, \$21.05, \$21.10, \$21.15, \$21.20, \$21.25, \$21.30, \$21.35, \$21.40, \$21.



# The Transcript

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Thursday Afternoon, August 25, 1892

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—George V. Peverley advertises a limited quantity of the best oak lap wood, for sale in this issue.

—By an understanding among the local dealers the price of sugar increased one cent a pound last week.

—A watermelon weighing forty-five pounds attracted considerable attention in front of Rice's store this week.

—Charles Griffith will dispose of the stock and farming implements on the Ginn farm, on the road leading from Sassafras to Warwick, Thursday, September 1st.

—Henry Clayton, Esq., who is now at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for his health, is much improved, having received great benefit from his visit to that place.

—Geo. W. Ingram sold this week for M. N. Willis, a fan of one hundred and fifty ears, for \$10.00, Philadelphia. He also sold for Geo. M. D. Hart, to Mrs. Fars, of Camden, a small farm near Townsend, N. J.

The last private dance of the season will be given at Augustine Pier next Monday evening, by the young men of Middletown. A large number of visitors from the neighboring towns are expected to participate.

—The weather bureau indications point to light showers for the next two days followed by a hot week. The showers would be gladly welcomed, but we will excuse the humidity.

—There will be racing at the Kirkwood kite track on Saturday afternoon, September 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp. The events will be as follows: 3.00 class, purse \$250; 2.45 class, purse \$250; 3.34 class, purse \$250; 3.30 class, purse \$100.

—Mr. G. E. Jacobs, late with Queen & Co., the well-known confectioners of Philadelphia, will be at Mrs. Massey's every store this evening and tomorrow to examine the eyes of all who may call. No charge is made for the examination.

—Thursday last was one of the "biggest" days in the history of Augustine Pier. Several Sunday-school excursions, and a vast number of visitors, went to make up one of the largest crowds that ever gathered at the resort. Good order prevailed, and no disturbances were reported. "Willie Carty" the ten-year-old son of Thomas Carty, while playing in the woods with some companions last Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of the Methodist Sunday-school picnic, fell and suffered a severe sprain of the right foot. He was brought to Middletown and given prompt medical attention.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office, which can be had by saying they are advertised: Miss Rachel Blackman, Miss Sarah Hoggins, Mrs. Samuel Robinson, J. H. Cahoon, Miss Marie Hughes, Arthur Williams, Miss Marie Dore, Mrs. McFarlan, Miss Add Warnick, Ed Harris, Hiram Powell.

—Wm. T. Lane left Worton on Tuesday for Kirkwood Kite Track, Kirkwood, Del., with Sanborn and Edgar Dudley, belonging to Alday Clements; Grover S., belonging to W. Stevens; two pacing mares by Belton, belonging to Harry Newman, of Queen Anne's. Mr. Lane has taken these horses to Kirkwood to prepare them for the fall races—Kent News.

The excessively dry weather of the past two months will, it is feared, result in serious injury to the corn crop of this neighborhood. In talking with quite a number of farmers we learn that the outlook is about the same all over the hundred. There seems to be an abundance of stalk but the ear is small and frequently has very little corn on it. This is attributed solely to the drought.

—Randolph Gary, a son of Joseph Gary, fell from a threshing machine on which he was riding a few days ago, and one wheel of the machine passed over his right foot, crushing it badly. Dr. Vaughan rendered medical assistance. One toe was amputated, another was sewed on where nature intended it should be, and seven stitches were taken to close the wound in the foot.

## Aid for the Delmar Sufferers.

In response to a published call a meeting was held in McWhorter's Hall last Friday evening to take steps toward furnishing relief for the unfortunate people of Delmar, who were recently rendered homeless and destitute by the great fire in that town. The meeting was well attended, and a lady from each of the different churches was named as a committee of one to solicit contributions.

As a result of the efforts of this committee \$113 in cash has been sent to Delmar together with a lot of clothing, provisions, etc. Our people responded liberally when asked to contribute, and placed Middletown in line with her sister towns in the matter of sending assistance to our unfortunate fellow-citizens.

Hon. W. L. Sirman acknowledges the receipt of the contributions in the following letter:

DELMAR, August 24, 1892.  
GEORGE D. KELLEY, Treasurer, Middletown fund for relief of Delmar:—  
On behalf of the homeless and destitute people of Delmar, and as chairman of the relief committee, I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your check for \$113.00 donated by the citizens of your town and vicinity, for the relief of the people of Delmar. You have been sincere thanks for the same. Truly Yours,  
W. L. SIRMAN,  
Chairman of Relief Committee.

The citizens of Felton and vicinity forwarded on Monday to the relief committee of Delmar 125 bushels of wheat, several bags of beans, potatoes, green corn and other vegetables, \$100 in cash was forwarded on Tuesday.

The citizens of Salisbury sent \$500 in cash and ten barrels of flour to Delmar on Monday. The little girls of Salisbury will hold a picnic and the proceeds will go to the sufferers.

## Death of James Culbertson.

James Culbertson, a well-known resident and business man of Middletown, died at his home here Monday morning, in the 72d year of his age. He was apparently enjoying his usual health when he awoke and was at work in his garden before going to breakfast. While seated at the table his wife noticed that he looked very pale, but when questioned he denied feeling the least unwell. He was persuaded to lie down for a while, and a physician was summoned. He died a short time afterward of apoplexy.

Mr. Culbertson had always resided in Middletown, and was well and favorably known throughout the neighborhood. He was a self-made man in the true sense of the term, for starting in life with comparative nothing, he had, by careful business methods, accumulated considerable property. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business with William H. Moore, under the firm name of W. H. Moore & Co., and continued therein until his death. He suffered a paralytic stroke several months ago, but had recovered, and of late despite his advanced age, had appeared in remarkably good health.

The deceased was married in November 1870, to Miss Virginia Lake, and three children resulted from the union. One of these, an infant, died fourteen years ago, and Dora and Jessie, two bright girls of 10 and 12 years of age, respectively, were the light and hope of this home where death has so suddenly cast its shadow. In the death of Mr. Culbertson Middletown has lost one of its best citizens, and his loss will be keenly felt by our people and the community at large.

The funeral took place this afternoon, with services at the house and interment at M. E. cemetery.

## Personal Matters.

—Miss Sallie Heaton returned to Philadelphia on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Brookston are at Cape Henlopen City.

—Miss Lillian Budd and Harry Budd are in Chester County, Pa.

—J. Frazier Eliason and wife have returned home from Cape May.

—Miss Bessie Foard is visiting friends and relative in Scranton, Pa.

—Miss Louise Workman of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Sallie Jolls.

—J. Thomas Budd and wife are visiting relatives in Chester County, Pa.

—Miss Mollie Montgomery of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Lizzie Shepherd.

—Miss Edna Frazier has for her guest, Miss Mary Barnard of Greensboro, Md.

—Miss Mary Burns and Miss Ada Foard are at Wissahickon, Pa., for several days.

—Jefferson B. Foard has gone to Englewood, Pa., for the benefit of his health.

—G. W. W. Naudain and family will return from Cape Henlopen City next week.

—The Misses Sallie and Annie Collins are visiting Mrs. John A. Reynolds.

—Mrs. T. H. Reese and two children have returned from a visit to Easton, Md.

—Miss Emma Wilson of Georgetown, Md., is visiting Mrs. F. J. Pennington.

—Hugh C. Browne returns home to-day from a week's stay at Cape Henlopen City.

—A. C. Stites of Chicago, paid a flying visit to Middletown last night. He left to-day for the West.

—Mrs. Macomb Clayton visited friends this week in Wilmington, Del., and Holly Oak, Pa.

—John P. Metten, with E. L. Jones & Co., of Dover, is spending a week at his home near town.

—Miss Lettie Price and Miss Emma Ingram have returned home from a visit among friends at Millington.

—Robert A. Comegys has returned from a visit among friends and relatives in Harford county, Md.

—Miss Minnie E. Hayes of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Johnson on West Green street.

—Rev. Dr. Vallandigham of Newark, visited his son, Dr. I. S. Vallandigham of Middletown, this week.

—Miss Mable Parvis has been seriously ill the past week while a guest at the Henlopen Hotel, Cape Henlopen City.

—Walter O. Stack is at Cambridge, Md., visiting friends and relatives. His place as passenger ticket agent here is being temporarily filled by W. H. Miller, formerly night operator.

—Abram Vandegrift and wife, Mrs. Annie Pennington, and C. J. Freeman and sister will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, where they will join the Peninsula editor's excursion to Boston and the White Mountains.

—William K. Lockwood left Middletown at noon yesterday for an extended trip South. He will visit Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads, Norfolk, the Cape Charles Fair, and other places, and will be several days the guest of Thomas E. Lindley at Eastville.

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## THEIR ANNUAL STRIKE.

BOHEMIAN CANNERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES FOR THEIR LABOR.

About thirty-five of the seventy-five Bohemian workmen employed at Wells, Herring & Co.'s canning factory here went on their annual strike last Friday morning for an increase in wages. The firm refused to accede to their demands, and the strikers decided to go back to work.

Mr. Herring stated Monday that this strike business was a yearly occurrence with their workmen, but it always ended in their returning to work. Mr. Herring also said the canning season promised poorly. They have contracted for 300 acres of corn among the farmers of this neighborhood, and for 230 acres of tomatoes with the farmers in the vicinity of Townsend. The tomatoes are being taken to the new factory at the latter place, while the corn is being brought to the factory here.

—The funeral took place this afternoon, with services at the house and interment at M. E. cemetery.

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## PENINSULA MATTERS.

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED FROM OUR MANY EXCHANGES.

Miss Lillie Gray, formerly of Newark, this State, was married August 10th, to John E. Hitt, also at one time a Newark resident.

J. Harvey Spruance will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for a representative in the General Assembly from Wilmington hundred.

Eight-year-old Charles Connell, of Wilmington, fell through the trestle-work of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge across the Christiansa Monday afternoon, and was drowned.

Galena creamery paid 90 cents per hundred for milk for the month of July. Rumor says that the creamery at Sassafras is about to dissolve partnership with the separating company at Galena.

State Detective B. J. McVey was arrested Tuesday night on a warrant charging him with stealing a \$25 dog from Franz Genselbach. He was released on his own recognizance, and the preliminary hearing was fixed for Friday.

Mr. Ziegler, a New York artist, is painting a picture of the peach orchard on the Reybold farm at Woodland Beach. The orchard is laden with golden fruit. The picture will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

A grand Cleveland and Stevenson rally will be held at Marshallton, Christiansa hundred, next Saturday evening, August 27th, at 8 o'clock. L. Irving Handy of Newark, and Victor B. Woolley of Wilmington, will be the speakers.

The North Side Improvement Company of Wilmington, will soon begin to build a boulevard 100 feet wide, beginning at the new Washington street bridge site. The sidewalks will be 15 feet wide and the roadway 70 feet.

Miss Josephine Harris, daughter of John Harris, of near Kennedysville, has been appointed principal of Kennedysville public school in place of Mr. L. J. Smyth, resigned.

The Wilmington chapter of the Epworth League met at Galena and the Cecilton Leagues at Woodall's Point, on the Sassafras river, near Georgetown, on Wednesday last, and had a rousing picnic.

Messrs. R. M. and W. T. Johnson, of Milford, have purchased an interest in the Dover gas works, with the idea of adding an electric light plant. The change will be made during the coming fall. Mr. Johnson was at one time manager of the Middletown electric light plant.

Ida Hoover was on Tuesday held by Magistrate Jester on the charge of killing James Bristol, a Little Creek fisherman, about two months ago, who died in a Philadelphia hospital from gunshot wounds which it is alleged she inflicted.

Joseph Kline, of Philadelphia, has purchased at private sale, from Edward Taylor, the Kirkpatrick farm, located in third district of Cecil County, for \$3,000. The farm has been tenanted by Harry Boulden. Mr. Kline will take possession of the property at once.

It is reported in a Boston paper that William K. Vanderbilt will shortly place an order with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington for one coastwise and one sea-going yacht, and that the designs of hulls and engines will be made in England.

William Adkins, an employee of the Delaware railroad engine house, was caught under a car at Delmar, Monday afternoon and received fatal injuries. He is 20 years old, and a general favorite with his fellow employees.

A Philadelphia writer that he overheard a conversation in Philadelphia between two Germans, during which one asserted that he stole \$150 and several watches from Delmar while the town was afire. Detectives are on the track of the self-confessed thief.

William Griggs, a white employee of the Marshallton Iron Company, amused himself on the Baltimore accommodation train Saturday afternoon by setting fire to a lot of paper which he had piled against the side of the train, a Christiana negro. The colored victim of the joke died of Griggs' powerful blow in the face that cut an ugly gash and knocked him silly. Griggs was severely injured, but Raisen has not yet been arrested.

Charles Phillips Arrested.

Charles Phillips, late station agent and United States Express agent at Elmore, and who disappeared mysteriously several days ago, was arrested in Milford, Pa. last Friday and returned to Wilmington. It is now thought that he had left the intention of returning and straightening out his affairs, but when he found his misdoings had been detected thought it better policy to remain away. He came to Delaware without requisition papers and seems perfectly willing to stand trial.

Disease Among Cattle.

There is definite cause for alarm in the increase of anthrax among the Newport cattle. Dr. H. C. Veale, director of the Delaware Experiment Station at Newark, sent specimens to the University of Pennsylvania for exact diagnosis, and the result that Dr. Grisky has advised him that the disease is anthrax beyond a doubt.

In addition to the cattle and horses that have died and the scores of others that are affected, the lives of three men in the vicinity of Newport are also in jeopardy.

THE BARNES CASE.—Mrs. Silas W. Barnes of Aberdeen, Md., has returned from New York with her little son, who had been undergoing treatment at the Pasteur Institute for the bite of a cat supposed to be mad. The little boy, after undergoing the prescribed course of inoculation, is apparently all right, and no trouble is expected to result from the cat bite.

A disease supposed to be cholera is creating intense alarm at Norwich, Conn. Diptheria will prevent the opening of the public school in South Chester, Pa., as was intended.

A car-load of steel billets consigned to the Carnegie Company were blown up by dynamite at Pittsburg, last night. The explosion created intense excitement. The late strikers are blamed for the affair.

## DELAWARE CITY.

DELAWARE CITY, August 25.

—The Delaware City cannery opened on tomatoes on Wednesday.

—Messrs. Beck & Panoost are canning early tomatoes this week.

—Mrs. Rev. M. B. Dunlap of Wilmington, is spending a few days with Mrs. W. A. Jester.

—Miss Lily Messing of Philadelphia, is spending a week with her aunt, Miss Mary Messing.

—John L. Deputy, one of the present Road Commissioners, is a candidate for re-nomination for the same office.

—Rev. L. A. Oates, pastor of the Presbyterian church, sailed from New York for Europe, on Saturday.

—Joshua Derrickson, the well-known stock dealer of Sussex county, arrived here this week with a drove of cattle which he is disposing of to the farmers in this neighborhood.

—Rowing parties continue to be popular on the canal, a great many being out this week. Among our ladies are a number of expert rowers who take delight in that healthful exercise.

—A dancing class has been opened in the academy building, by Mr. H. C. Clark. The class numbers eighteen young men. A number of private hops will be given by the class during the fall and winter.

—The Thomas Elison of Pender hundred, as usual, on Wednesday, about seventy-five excursionists landed here, the majority of them being anglers who quickly provided themselves with bait and repaired to their favorite fishing grounds along the banks of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

—John T. Chairs, Registrar for East Red Lion hundred, has given notice that he will sit for the purpose of registering voters, at his store, at the foot of Clinton street, the first four Saturdays in September, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

—A candidate for County Commissioner from the Fourth district, was in town on Tuesday. He is making an active canvass, and the indications are that the vote of Red Lion hundred will be divided between Mr. Elison and Mr. Weir.

—A. I. Swan of East Red Lion hundred, candidate for Assessor on the Democratic ticket, is likely to have the field to himself for the nomination. Mr. Swan is one of the most popular young Democrats in Red Lion hundred, and as strong a candidate as the party could put in the field.

—The household goods of Mr. H. F. Mullin, a former resident here, now representing Messrs. Procter & Gamble in the Eastern states, will be sold at public sale at the Mankie building, on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin have decided to continue boarding.

—Miss Sarah Short, a niece of Mrs. Wm. J. Robinson, with whom she had made her home from early childhood, died on Saturday after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning. Services were held in the M. E. Church by the Rev. Mr. Prentiss.

The interment was in Delaware City cemetery.



